

Practical Studies in Organic Catalysis

SOV/2924

Bibliography

Ch. II. Control of Catalytic Reactions

1. Measuring the rate of gas flow with a rheometer
2. Measurement and regulation of temperature
3. Control-measuring and regulating devices for high pressures

36

37

40

50

53

Bibliography

Ch. III. Principal Characteristics of Catalysts

1. Comparison of the reaction velocities of normal and catalyzed reactions
2. The effect of calcination temperature on surface area and catalytic activity
3. Determining the specific catalytic activity of aluminum oxide
4. Determining the specific surface of a catalyst according to the wetting heat of powder saturated by vapors of a wetting liquid

54

56

59

70

Card 3/6

Practical Studies in Organic Catalysis

SOV/2924

- | | |
|---|----|
| 5. Determining the general porosity of a catalyst | 74 |
| 6. Determining the wetting heat of catalysts | 78 |
| 7. Thermographic investigation of the dehydration of hydroxides or the phase transformation of oxides | 80 |
| 8. Phase composition of a copper catalyst | 83 |

Bibliography

87

Ch. IV. Catalytic Reactions in Organic Chemistry

- | | |
|---|-----|
| 1. Catalytic liquid-phase hydrogenation of unsaturated compounds | 89 |
| 2. Catalytic hydrogenation of toluene | 93 |
| 3. Catalytic dehydrogenation of cyclohexane | 96 |
| 4. Hydrogen disproportionation reactions (dehydrogenation) | 102 |
| 5. Hydrogen redistribution reactions between several molecules of the same substance (N. D. Zelinskiy's irreversible catalysis) | 105 |
| 6. Preparation of n-butyraldehyde by the dehydrogenation of n-butyl alcohol | 106 |
| 7. Catalytic cyclization of paraffins (dehydrocyclization) | 108 |
| 8. Kinetics of the dehydrocondensation of trialkyl silanes with alcohols during the catalytic action of alkalies | 129 |

Card 4/6

Practical Studies in Organic Catalysis

SOV/2924

9. Alcohol dehydration reactions	115
10. Hydration of butylenes	117
11. Hydration of acetylene hydrocarbons (Kucherov's reaction)	120
12. Alkylation reaction	124
13. Preparation of isopropyl benzene by the condensation of benzene with isopropyl alcohol over an aluminum silicate catalyst	129
14. Preparation of methylphenylacetylenyl carbinol according to Favorskiy	134
15. Preparation of n-toluyaldehyde (according to the Gatterman-Kokh reaction)	135
16. Polymerization of isobutylene	137
17. Polymerization of styrene	141
18. Preparation of methy-benzyl ketone (1-phenyl-2-propanone) from phenyl-acetic and acetic acids	143
19. Catalytic methods of preparing methyl-isobutyl ketone	145
20. Preparation of complex esters and ketones from primary alcohols	149

Card 5/6

KOMAROV, V.A.; CHERNIKOVA, Ye.A.; KOMAROV, G.V.; LEONCHIK, Z.I.

Mechanism of the catalytic action of metal oxides in the reaction of decomposition of formic acid. Vest. LGU 15 no.16:120-133 '60.

(MIRA 13:8)

(Metallic oxides)

(Formic acid)

(Catalysts)

5.1190 5.3200

68336

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AUTHORS:

Komarov, V. A., Chernikova, Ye. A., S/076/60/034/01/006/044
B010/B014
Kvyatkovskaya, G. R., Piganova, Ye. A. (Leningrad)

TITLE:

The Effect of the Admixture of Some Oxides to Aluminum Oxide
Upon the Catalytic Properties of the Latter in the Decomposition
of Isopropyl Alcohol⁷

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, 1960, Vol 34, Nr 1, pp 43 - 45 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

In this paper the authors investigated the effect of various
oxide admixtures upon the catalytic properties of aluminum
oxide. The admixtures and their concentrations were chosen in
such a manner that their addition could effect an extension of
the lattice of the basic oxide. The investigation of the oxide
preparations as catalysts comprised the determination of the
initial reaction temperature at the beginning of gas formation
(Ref 3) and the performance of experiments at different tempera-
tures and volume rates. Results are compiled in tables 1 and 2.
Herefrom it follows that the initial temperature hardly depends
on the presence of admixtures. The decomposition rate of iso-
propyl alcohol is somewhat influenced by 1 mole% of the admix-
tures, and is increased according to their character and experi-

Card 1/2

Card 2/2

KOMAROV, V.A.; CHERNIKOVA, Ye.A.; KOMAROV, G.V.

Effect of admixtures to aluminum and iron oxides on the catalytic decomposition of formic acid. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.3: 540-545 Mr '62. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

BAZHINOV, A.G.; GARIN, N.S.; KAMORSKIY, N.M.; KOMAROV, V.A.

Sterilization of nutrient media using β -propiolactone. Lab. delo
8 no.5:46-49 My '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(HYDRACRYLIC ACID)
(BACTERIOLOGY—CULTURES AND CULTURE MEDIA)

FOKIN, A.V.; SKLADNEV, A.A.; KOMAROV, V.A.

Acylating action of mixed anhydrides of fluorine-containing
carboxylic acids. Zhur.ob.khim. 33 no.10:3271-3274 0 '63.
(MIRA 16:11)

KHARITONOV, N.P.; KONSTANTINOVA, G.T.; KHUOBIN, Yu.I.; KOMAROV, V.A.

Catalytic reaction of trialkyl (aryl) silanes with allyl alcohol.
Izv. AN SSSR Ser.khim. no.10:1749-1756 0 '63. (MIRA 1733)

1. Institut khimii silikatov im. I.V.Grebenshchikova AN SSSR.

DOLGOV, B.N.; VINTER, G.; KOMAROV, V.A.; KHARITONOV, N.P.;
KHUODOBIN, Yu.I.

Interaction between pentaerythritol and trialkyl silanes
in the presence of some metal halides. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser.
khim. no.12:2146-2152 D '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Institut khimii silikatov im. I.V. Grebenshchikova AN
SSSR i Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet.

KNUNYANTS, I.L.; DYATKIN, B.L.; FOKIN, A.V.; KOMAROV, V.A.

Nitration of perfluoroisobutylene. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. khim.
no.8:1425-1429 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy AN SSSR.

L 21735-65 SMT(m)/EFF(c)/EPR/EWP(j) Pc-L/Pr-L/Ps-L SSD(a)/RPL RM/HW

ACCESSION NR: AP4044703

S/0062/64/000/008/1425/1429

AUTHOR: Knunyants, I. L.; Dyatkin, B. L.; Fokin, A. V.; Komarov, V. A.

TITLE: Nitration of perfluoroisobutylene

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 8, 1964, 1425-1429

TOPIC TAGS: perfluoroisobutylene, nitration, nitrogen tetroxide reaction, nitroperfluorobutyl nitrite, perfluoroisobutyldinitrite, nitroperfluorobutanol, bistrifluoromethylglycolic acid

ABSTRACT: Perfluoroisobutylene was heated with an equimolecular amount of N_2O_4 in CCl_4 at 170-180°C for 6-8 hours to attain nearly complete conversion. The products were separated by distillation: a fraction boiling 110-115°C, and a fraction boiling 30-100°C, apparently a mixture of perfluoroisobutyldinitrite, $(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{C}(\text{ONO})\text{CF}_2\text{ONO}$, and its conversion products. Hydrolysis of the 30-100°C fraction gave bistrifluoromethylglycolic acid (X) in 21% yield based on initial perfluoroisobutylene. Nitroperfluoro-

Card 1/3

L 21735-65

ACCESSION NR: AP404-1703

tert.-butanol (IX) was obtained in 23% yield, based on initial perfluoroisobutylene,

[illegible]

by earlier data by L. L. Ruzhansky and A. G. Pavlov (1969). Orig. int. has: 7 equations and 10 formulae

ASSOCIATION: Institut elementoorganicheskikh soyedineniy Akademii nauk SSSR
(Institute of Organometallic Compounds Academy of Sciences USSR)

SUBMITTED: 28Dec62

ENCL. 01

SUB CODE: GC, MT.

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

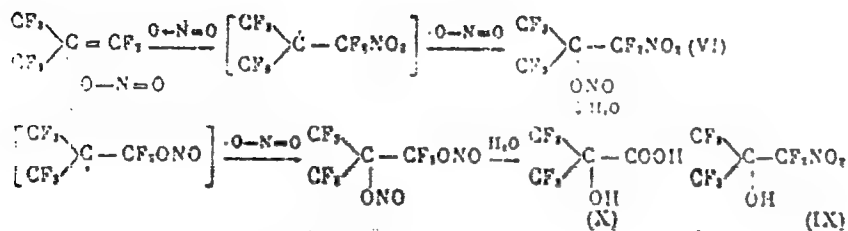
Page 2/3

L 21735-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044703

ENCLOSURE: 01

0



Card 3/3

L 11059-65 EWT(m) DIAAP/SSD/AFWL/ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4046390

8/0056/64/047/003/0855/0859

AUTHORS: Bochin, V. P.; Zharebtsova, K. I.; Komarov, V. A.;
Krasnov, L. V.; Litvin, V. F.; Nemilov, Yu. A.

TITLE: Elastic scattering of ¹⁹deuterons by separated nickel and zinc isotopes

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 47,
no. 3, 1964, 855-859

TOPIC TAGS: nickel, zinc, isotope, elastic scattering, deuteron
scattering, isotopic effect

ABSTRACT: The angular distributions of the elastically scattered
deuterons were measured with a 90° magnetic analyzer. The deuteron
energy was 6.5 MeV, close to the optimal value for studying the in-
fluence of the surface structure on the angular distribution of
elastically scattered deuterons. The experimental method was de-

Card 1/3

L 11059-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046398

scribed elsewhere (Nemilov and Litvin, PTE, No. 2, 32, 1960). The targets were thin self-supporting foils ($\sim 2 \text{ mg/cm}^2$) of separated isotopes of nickel and zinc, prepared in accordance with a previously described procedure (Bochin et al., Report on (D, p) Reactions at the Paris Congress on Nuclear Physics, 1964). A distinct isotopic effect was observed in the elastic scattering of the deuterons, resulting in a systematic increase in the deviation of the cross section from the Rutherford cross section as pairs of neutrons are added to an even-even nucleus. Computer calculations of the elastic d-d scattering, using the optical model with the Woods-Saxon potential, have shown that the observed isotopic effect can be attributed to a difference in the diffuseness of the nuclear boundaries in the different isotopes. Comparison of theory and experiment yielded the nuclear boundary diffuseness parameter for all the stable isotopes of nickel and zinc. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 2 formulas, and 1 table.

Card 2/3

L 11050-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4046398

ASSOCIATION: Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Leningrad
University)

100564

BOOK: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 009

Card 3/3

BOGHIN, V.P.; ZHEREBTSOVA, K.I.; KOMAROV, V.A.; KRASNOV, L.V.; LITVIN, V.F.;
NEMILOV, Yu.A.

Study of (d,p) stripping reactions on nuclei of medium atomic weight.
Part 3. Vest. LGU 20 no.10:34-51 '65. (MIRA 18:7)

POKIN, A.V.; KOMAROV, V.A.; SKLADNEV, A.A.; DAVYDOVA, S.M.

Reactivity of nitroperfluoroalkyl nitrites and products of their transformation. Part 1: Reaction of nitroperfluoroalkyl nitrites with hydrogen sulfide. Zhur. ob. khim. 35 no.9:1662-1664 S 165

Reactivity of nitroperfluoroalkyl nitrites and products of their transformation. Part 2: Reaction of nitroperfluoroalkyl nitrites with mercaptans. Ibid.:1664-1666 (MIRA 18:10)

L 45129-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(a)/I WW/DJ/WE/WH
ACC NR: AP6020382 SOURCE CODE: UR/0114/66/000/006/0035/0038

AUTHOR: Yuditskiy, F. L. (Candidate of technical sciences); Yegorov, P. G. (Engineer); Komarov, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Tests of graphite piston rings in the gas plungers of diesel fuel pumps

SOURCE: Energomashinostroyeniye, no. 6, 1966, 35-38

TOPIC TAGS: engine piston, graphite, diesel engine

ABSTRACT: The article reports the results of tests of the wear resistance and service life of piston rings made of different brands of antifriction graphite materials, to determine the optimum cast iron-graphite pair under conditions of dry friction in a gas medium, at comparatively high temperatures. The wear was determined by six measurements of each ring. The relative wear and the rate of wear were determined from the value of the absolute wear. The test materials for the rings were native materials Brands AO-1500S05 and 2P-1000, and Brand A5V3 made by the "Acheson" company. Results (tabulated) indicate that, of the three materials tested, the best wear resistance was shown

Card 1/2

UDC: 621.887.621.892.7.001.4

L 45129-66
ACC NR: AP6020382 APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000824110003-2

by a calcined dense material without metallic impregnations (2P-1000). The average rate of wear of this material was 0.13 microns/hr. If the permissible relative wear is taken at 15%, such rings could operate for 10,000 hours without replacement. The material from the "Acheson" company was less resistant in a gas medium, the wear being 3-4 times greater than for AO-1500S05 and 10 times greater than for 2P1000. In general, the results are said to confirm the possibility of using graphite piston rings, with dry friction, in the cylinders of motors. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 21, 11/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 005

Card 2/2 mgs

L 32682-66 EWT(m)/EWP(i) RM/FDN/JW

ACC NR: AP6012527

SOURCE CODE: UR/0062/66/000/003/0466/0472

AUTHOR: Knunyants, I. L.; Fokin, A. V.; Komarov, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Nitration¹ of perfluoropropylene with nitrogen dioxide and investigation of nitration products

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya khimicheskaya, no. 3, 1966, 466-472

TOPIC TAGS: nitration, organic chemistry, nitrogen oxide, fluorine compound, PROPYLENE

ABSTRACT: The present study is a continuation of work reported in Dokl. AN SSSR, III, 1035 (1956). The synthesized nitration products are given in the following table along with some of their properties:

UDC: 542.958.1 + 661.723-16

Card 1/3

L 32682-66

ACC NR: AP6012527

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

CIA-RDP86-00513R000824110003-2

Formula	Boiling point °C (pressure, mm Hg)	d_4^{20}	n_D^{20}	Formula	Boiling point °C (pressure, mm Hg)	d_4^{20}	n_D^{20}
$CF_3-CF_2-CF_2$ ONONO ₂	57	1,637	1,3276	$CF_3-C-CF_2NO_2$ OH OC ₂ H ₅	118,5	1,391	1,3520
$CF_3-C-CF_2NO_2$ OH OH	119-120	1,638	1,3560	$CF_3-C-CF_2NO_2$ OH O-C=O	68(44)	1,616	1,3621
$CF_3-C-CF_2NO_2$ O	32-33	1,5350	1,2955	CHF_2NO_2 CF ₃ -CH-CH ₃	42-43 64-65(25)	1,4605 1,390	1,3158 1,3825
$CF_3-C-CF_2NO_2$ OH Cl	37	1,609	1,3500	NO_2 OH CF ₃ -CH ₂ -OH	65(40)	1,4792	1,3780
$CF_3-C-CF_2NO_2$ OH Br	50	1,935	1,3758	NO_2 CH ₃ CF ₃ -C-CH ₃	55(35)	1,2950	1,3915
$CF_3-C-CF_2NO_2$ OH CN	64-65(20)	1,6282	1,3495				

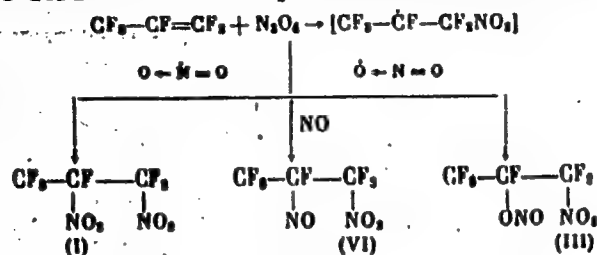
During nitration of perfluoropropylene with nitrogen dioxide, nitroperfluoroisopropyl nitrile and dinitroperfluoropropane form. Hydrolysis of nitroperfluoroisopropyl nitrite produces nitroperfluoroacetone hydrate which upon dehydration produces anhydrous

Card 2/3

L 32682-66

ACC NR: AP6012527

nitroperfluoroacetone. The chemical properties of nitroperfluoroacetone were investigated and some of its derivatives were synthesized. Nitroperfluoroacetone reacts with basic compounds to form difluoronitromethane and trifluoroacetic acid derivatives. The reaction of nitroperfluoroacetone with nitrosyl fluoride produces the same perfluoroisopropyl nitrite as that produced by heating of perfluoropropylene with nitrogen dioxide, which proves the structure of nitroperfluoroisopropyl nitrite according to the reaction



which corresponds to structure III. Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 07/

SUBM DATE: 21Nov63/

ORIG REF: 005/

OTH REF: 005

Card 3/3. BLG

LIMAR', T.F.; UVAROVA, K.A.; BULACHEVA, A.F.; SGYVUBM, A.S.; BEDNOVA, I.N.; MAKOVSKAYA, E.B.; SOLOMEINA, G.I.; DOLMATOV, Yu.D.; BOBYPENKO, Yu. Ya.; KOGAN, F.I.; KOVALENKO, P.N.; IVANOVA, Z.I.; FOKIN, A.V.; KOMAROV, V.A.; SOROCHKIN, I.N.; DAVYDOVA, S.M.; RAVDEL', A.A.; GORELIK, G.N.; DAUKSHAS, V.K. [Dauksas, V.]; PIKUNAYTE, L.A. [Pikunaitė, L.]; SHARIPOV, A.Kh.; SHABALIN, I.I.; STEPNOVA, G.M.; SHMIDT, Ye.V.; DUBOV, S.S.; STRUKOV, O.G.

Scientific research papers of the members of the All-Union Mendeleev Chemical Society (brief information). Zhur. VHKO 10 no.3:350-360 '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Donetskii filial Vsesoyuznogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta khimicheskikh reaktivov i osobo chistykh khimicheskikh veshchestv (for Limar', Uvarova, Bulacheva). 2. Ural'skiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy khimicheskii institut (for Shubin, Bednova, Makovskaya, Solomeina). 3. Chelyabinskiy filial Gosudarstvennogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo i proyektного instituta mineral'nykh pigmentov (Dolmatov, Bobyrenko). 4. Rostovskiy-na-Donu universitet (for Kogan, Kovalenko, Ivanova). 5. Leningradskiy tekhnologicheskii institut imeni Lensovetu i Institut mineral'nykh pigmentov (for Ravdel', Gorelik). 6. Vil'nyusskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Kpsukasa (for Daukshas, Pikunayte). Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut neftekhimicheskikh proizvodstv (for Sharpipov, Shabalin). 8. Tomskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni Kirova (for Stepnova, Shmidt).

KOMAROV, V.A. (Kuybyshev)

Efficient distribution of materials in structures. Izv. AN SSSR.
Mekh. no.5:85-87 S-0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

BOCHIN, V.P.; ZHEREBTSOVA, K.I.; ZOLOTAREV, V.S.; KOMAROV, V.A.;
KRASNOV, L.V.; LITVIN, V.F.; NEMILOV, Yu.A.; PISKORZH, Sh.

Study of (d, p) stripping reactions and (d, d) elastic
scattering on nuclei of mean atomic weight. Part 1. Vest.
LGU 18 no.22:68-77 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

BOCHIN, V.P.; ZHEREBTSOVA, K.I.; ZOLOTAREV, V.S.; KOMAROV, V.A.;
KRASNOV, L.V.; LITVIN, V.F.; NEMILOV, Yu.A.;
NOVATSKIY, B.G.

Study of (d, p) stripping reactions and (d, d) elastic
scattering on nuclei of mean atomic weight. Part 2. Vest.
LGU 18 no.22:78-84 '63. (MIRA 17:1)

KOMAROV, V. A.

USSR/Physics of the Earth - Geophysical Prospecting, 0-5

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36466

Author: Komarov, V. A.

Institution: None

Title: Concerning the Problem of the Investigation of the Phenomenon of Induced Polarization in Geophysical Prospecting

Original
Periodical: Sb. nauch. tekhn. inform. (M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr), 1955, No 1, 73-75

Abstract: The fields of induced polarization are nonstationary and amount to hundredths and thousandths of the value of the polarizing field. The VIFR has produced and tested a model of apparatus for recording the induced polarization. D-c amplifiers were used with an input impedance of more than one megohm, jointly with a photographic recorder, designed on the basis of a FR-2 apparatus. The recording scale goes up to 3 mm/mv. Reliable measurements of the induced polarization were obtained within one second after disconnecting

Card 1/2

KOMAROV, V.A.

IOFFE, L.M.; KOMAROV, V.A.; SEMENOV, M.V.

Use of a.c. industrial stray currents prospecting. Vop.rud.geofiz.
no.1:128-130 '57. (MIRA 10:10)
(Prospecting--Geophysical methods) (Terrestrial electricity)

KOMAROV, V.A.

The nature of electric fields of induced polarization and
possibilities of using them for ore prospecting. Vest. LGU
12 no.6:29-40 '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Electric fields) (Prospecting--Geophysical methods)

SOV/169-59-5-4558

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, 1959, Nr 5, p 41 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Komarov, V.A., Ioffe, L.M., Khloponina, L.S., Semenov, M.V.

TITLE: Induced Polarization of Rocks and Ores and Its Utilization in Electric Prospecting ✓

PERIODICAL: Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metodiki i tekhn. razvedki, 1958, Nr 1,
pp 236 - 257

ABSTRACT: The authors note that the conclusions of various investigators on the possibilities and the methods of detecting ore bodies on the basis of the data of the induced polarization method (IP), are contradictory. In connection with this fact, the necessity arose to study more in detail the IP of rocks and ores both in the laboratory and under field conditions, and also to elaborate the practice of observations of IP fields and to design equipment guaranteeing the reliability of measurements. A device has been developed, which allowed the performing of oscillographic registration of the curves of diminution of ΔU_{IP} and other quantities, and ensured a sufficiently accurate measure- ✓

Card 1/2

KOMAROV, V. A., Candidate Geolog-Mineralog Sci (diss) -- "Induced polarization of rock and ore and its use in prospecting for ore deposits". Leningrad, 1959. 18 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Leningrad Order of Lenin State U in A. A. Zhdanov), 150 copies (KL, No 23, 1959, 162)

3(8)

SOV/132-59-2-6/16

AUTHORS: Komarov, V.A. and Ryss, Yu.S.

TITLE: Some of the Results of Applying the Method of Induced Polarization in the Polymetallic Ore Deposits of the Rudnyy Altay (Nekotoryye rezul'taty primeneniya metoda vyzvannoy polyarizatsii na polimetallicheskih mestorozhdeniyakh Rudnogo Altaya)

PERIODICAL: Razvedka i okhrana nedr, 1959, Nr 2, pp 31 - 37 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Observations of fields of induced polarization ("vyzvannaya polyarizatsiya") were conducted according to the scheme of median gradient with the dispersion of feeding electrodes from 100 to 1,500 m; that of receiving electrodes was 10 to 50 times less. The polarizing current, 5 to 10 a, was on for 2 to 5 minutes. The strength of the current (i) in the feeding line and the difference of potentials between the receiving electrodes (ΔU_{pr}) were measured and the value of the apparent specific resistance (ρ_k) calculated. After the polarizing current was switched off, the difference of potentials in the induced polarization

Card 1/3

SOV/132-59-2-6/16

Some of the Results of Applying the Method of Induced Polarization
in the Polymetallic Ore Deposits of the Rudnyy Altay

field (ΔU_{vp}) between the same electrodes was measured.
The percentage value of the ratio

$$\eta = \frac{\Delta U_{vp}}{\Delta U_{pr}}$$

has been taken as a basic interpretation parameter.
The utilization of a high resistance equipment with an
oscillographic registration on photographic paper of
curves of decrease in ΔU_{vp} gave exact data on the value
of ΔU_{vp} at any given moment. The authors applied the
method of induced polarization to prospecting in Zmei-
nogorsk and Zyrjanovsk districts of the Rudnyy Altay
for polymetallic deposits, and found that observed
changes in the value η indicated different mineral
ores of variable conductivity. For rocks not contain-
ing any ore, the value η usually did not exceed 2%.

Card 2/3

SOV/132-59-2-6/16

Some of the Results of Applying the Method of Induced Polarization
in the Polymetallic Ore Deposits of the Rudnyy Altay

In the ore bearing districts, this value often exceeded 4% and in some parts of the Zmeinogorsk district it reached 15-20%. The excessive value η , caused by the polarization of ores, was considered as an anomaly of the induced polarization field, and the authors describe three different categories of anomalies according to the correlation of the η , ΔU , and ρ_k curves; each category of anomalies being connected with deposits of metals which react differently to polarization. A full description of all experiments is given. There are 4 graphs, 2 profiles and 3 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Kamenskaya geofizicheskaya ekspeditsiya Sibirskogo geofizicheskogo tresta (Kamenskaya Geo-Physical Expedition of the Siberian Geo-Physical Trust). Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki (All-Union Scientific Research Institute of Methods and Technology of Survey)

Card 3/3

S/169/62/000/003/022/098
D228/D301

AUTHORS: Komarov, V. A. and Sheynmann, S. M.

TITLE: Trial application of the induced polarization and the phase-amplitude measurement methods of electrical prospecting

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 3, 1962, 25, abstract 3A209 (Byul. nauchno-tekh. inform M-vo geol. i okhrany nedr SSSR, no. 4 (32), 1961, 26-34) ✓

TEXT: The methods of induced polarization and phase-amplitude measurement give good results for deposits of impregnation ores; here, in addition to prospecting for mineralized zones by induced polarization methods, it is possible to detail the structure of ore zones, appraise their depositional features, and estimate the approximate concentration of sulfides. Multifrequency techniques -- the double-loop method and the method of dipole induction magnetic profiling -- are being put into practice. The application of these methods per-

Card 1/2

S/169/62/000/003/022/098
D228/D301

Trial application of ...

mits the exposure of orebodies and the approximate estimation of
their depositional features. _/_-Abstracter's note: Complete trans-
lation. _/

Card 2/2

KOMAROV, V.A., inzh.

Defects in the clamps of air switches. Energetik - 9 no.12:22-23
D" '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Electric cutouts)

KOMAROV, V.A.

Elements of the theory of the induced polarization method.
Trudy VITR no.3:138-171 '61. (MIRA 15:7)
(Electric prospecting)

KOMAROV, V.A.

Induced polarization method and prospects of its use in
searching for disseminated ores. Sov.geol. 5 no.6:130-134
Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki
i tekhniki razvedki.

(Electric prospecting)
(Ore deposits)

KNUNYANTS, I.L.; FOKIN, A.V.; KOMAROV, V.A.

Nitration of perfluoropropylene with nitrogen dioxide.

Zhur. VKHO 7 no.6:709-710 '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

(Propene)

(Nitrogen oxide)

KOMAROV, V.A.; ABDULAYEVA, S.A.; CHERNIKOVA, Ye.A.

Reactions between tin oxides and isopropyl alcohol.

Kin. i kat. 3 no.6:920-926 N-D '62.

(MIRA 15:12)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

(Tin oxide)

(Isopropyl alcohol)

(Catalysis)

AUTHOR:

Komarov, V. A.

S/169/63/000/002/113/127
D263/D307

TITLE:

The induced polarization method and its possibilities
in the search for disseminated ores

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal, Geofizika, no. 2, 1963, 31, ab-
stract 2D184 (Sov. geologiya, 1962, no. 6, 130-134)

TEXT:

Induced polarization (IP) anomalies are produced by electron-
conducting minerals and cannot as a rule be classified by the IP
method according to the composition of mineralization. This neces-
sitates the use of combined geophysical and geological methods in
detailed accounts of geological and structural characteristics of
the regions studied. On the example of applying the IP method on one
part of Rudnyy Altay, it is shown that, with considerable separation
of electrodes, it is possible to eliminate the effects of covering
deposits and to study the distribution of polarizability in funda-
mental rocks, working on the ground surface. From the position and
intensity of characteristic maxima on the η_h vertical sounding

Card 1/2

The induced polarization ...

S/169/63/000/002/113/127
D263/D307

curves in accordance with the theoretical basis of the IP method it is possible to assess the depth and magnitude of more or less localized ores. In the presence of certain conditions IP anomalies are found above ore formations covered by ore-less rocks to a thickness of tens of meters or more. IP is successfully applied to the discovery of widely developed ore mineralization zones and of the most promising regions in these zones, to the detailed study of known zones of ore mineralization, to the resolution of 'blind' ore-bearing and ore-less basic intrusions (with which are connected Cu-Ni deposits), and to the sorting out of conductivity anomalies exposed by other electric prospecting methods. The method is recommended for the discovery of ore accumulations between boreholes and mining works and for the assessment of the amount of electroconducting minerals in rocks. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KOMAROV, V. A.; CHERNIKOVA, Ye. A.; KOMAROV, G. V.; LEONCHIK, Z. I.

Mechanism of the catalytic action of metallic oxides in the reaction of decomposition of formic acid. Part 1: Composition of the reaction products. Zhur. fiz. khim. 36 no.12:2577-2581 D '62. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova.

(Formic acid) (Metallic oxides) (Catalysis)

KNUNYANTS, I. L.; FOKIN, A. V.; DYATKIN, B. L.; KOMAROV, V. A.

Action of nitrogen dioxide on perfluoroisobutylene. Zhur.
VKHO 8 no.2:239-240 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR.

(Nitrogen oxides) (Propene)

KOMAROV, V.A.

Feature of ρ_k anomalies for gradient establishment. Uch. zap.
LGU no. 320:96-99 '63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Electric prospecting)

KOMAROV, V.A., starshiy nauchn. sotr., red.

[Using the method of induced polarization in prospecting for ore deposits] Primenenie metoda vyzvannoi poliarizatsii pri poiskakh rudnykh mestorozhdenii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Nedra," 1964. 144 p. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metodiki i tekhniki razvedki.

WANG ROV, V.A.; VAN SU-O [Wang Su-t]

Catalytic synthesis of dinonyl ether. Izv. vys. ucheb. zav.;
khim. i khim. tekhn. 8 no. 4: 700-701 '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Zhdanova,
kafedra organicheskoy khimii.

MASLOV, P.V.; KOMAROV, V.A.

Catalytic ketonization of $C_4 - C_{10}$ normal primary alcohols.
Zhur.,pr.kh.khim. 38 no.3:697-699 M. '65.

(MIRA 18:11)

1. Submitted Febr. 7, 1964.

L 53933-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPR/ERP(j)/EPA(c) Ec-4/Pr-4/Ps-4 RPL WW/
 ACCESSION NR: AP5016225 JW/RM UR/0063/65/010/003/0354/0355
 542.958.1 + 547.321 34

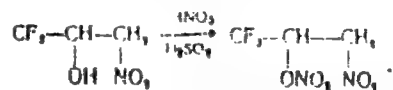
AUTHOR: Fokin, A.V.; Komarov, V.A.; Sorochkin, I.N.; Davydova, S.M.

TITLE: Nitration of 1,1,1-trifluoropropylene by nitrogen dioxide and a study of the nitration products

SOURCE: Vsesoyuznoye khimicheskoye obshchestvo. Zhurnal, v. 10, no. 3, 1966, 354-355

TOPIC TAGS: nitration, olefin, nitrogen oxide, nitration product

SUMMARY: The nitration of olefins having the general formula $Rf-CH=CH_2$ (where $Rf = CF_3$) was studied. Because of the high boiling point of the products, the separation of the reaction mixture was difficult. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and the extract solution was treated and fractionated. 3-Nitro-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol (I, 80% yield) and 3-nitro-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol nitrate (II, 10% yield) were obtained. Compound II is also obtained by treating I with a nitrating mixture:



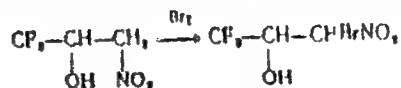
Card 1/3

L 53937-65

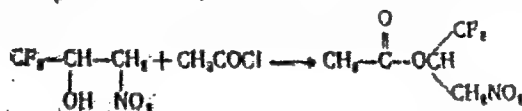
ACCESSION NR: AP5016226

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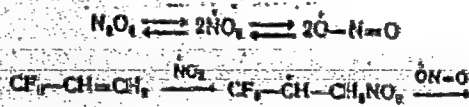
Bromination of I in an alkaline medium produced 3-nitro-3-bromo-1,1,1-trifluoro-2-propanol:



and the reaction of I with acetyl chloride yielded 1,1,1-trifluoro-3-nitro-2-propanol:

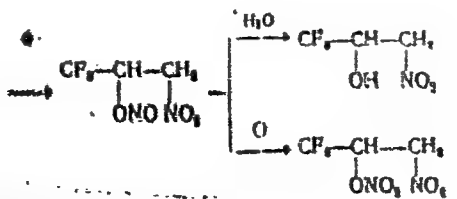


On the basis of the products obtained, the nitration of 1,1,1-trifluoropropylene may be represented as follows:



Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP5016225



Orig. art. has: 5 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 28Aug64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: OC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 004

Card 3/3

KOMAROV, V.A.; PLATONOVA, V.I.; RODIMENKOVA, N.A.; KHARITONOV, N.P.;
KHU DOBIN, Yu.I.

Effect of alcohol structure and solvent composition on the
kinetics of the alkaline solvolysis of trialkylsilanes.
Zhur. fiz. khim. 38 no.9:2139-2144 S '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Institut khimii silikatov imeni Grebenshchikova AN SSSR,
Leningrad.

GTRSP L No. 45

Index and Bibliography

Skochinski, A.A. and Komarov, V.B., Mine Ventilation, 1949. Reviewed by V.V. Vladimirov.
316-8

15

Akademiya Nauk S.S.S.R., Doklady Vol. ²¹ No. ²

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																									
<p>2491. MINE VENTILATION SHCHINSKII, A.A. AND KOMAROV, V. B. (MOSCOW: REV. IN IZVEST. AKADE. NAUK SSSR, OTDEL. TEKH. NAUK (BULL. ACAD. SCI. USSR., SECT. TECH. SCI.), FEB. 1-61, 316-318).</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-518 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									

1. BOKIY, O. E., GERONT'YEV, V. I., PROF., DUBRAVA, T. S. DOCENT., LAKOZA, N. P.,
PROF. KOMAROV, V. B., PROF., SUKHANOV, A. F., PROF., SHKLAYRSKIY, F. N., PROF.

2. USSR (600)

4. Zvorykin, A. A.

7. Essays on the history of Soviet mining engineering. A. A. Zvorykin. Re-
viewed by O. B. Boki, Prof., V. I. Geront'yev, Docent T. S. Dubrava, Prof.
N. P. Lakoza, Prof. V. B. Komarov, Prof., A. F. Sukhanov, Prof. F. N. Shklayskiy.
Gor.zhur. no 10, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

1. GORODETSKIY, P. I. : DUBRAVA, T. S. : KOMAROV, V. B. : SUKHANOV, A. F.
2. USSR (600)
4. Bokii, Boris Ivanovich, 1873-1927
7. Outstanding worker in mining and technology. Ger. zhur. no. 10, 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

MILETICH, Anton Fedorovich, KOMAROV, V.B., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, otvetstvennyy red.; GRISHAYENKO, M.S., red. izd-va; IL'INSKAYA, G.M., tekhn. red.; SHKLYAR, S.Ya., tekhn. red.

[Controlling mine ventilation by depression readings] Kontrol' provetrivaniia shakht metodom depressionnykh s'emok. Pod red. V.B. Komarova. Izd. 2., perer. i dop. Moskva, Ugletekhnizdat, 1958.
144 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Mine ventilation)

GRANSKIY, Viktor Isidorovich; KOMAROV, V.B., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsensent; POZIN, M.Ya., prof., doktor khim.nauk, retsensent; TUMAREV, A.S., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, retsensent; KARPOV, V.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk, retsensent; BLYUMBERG, V.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsensent; BESPALOV, I.V., inzh., retsensent; RIVLIN, L.B., inzh., retsensent; ANSEROV, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk, obshchiy red.; VOLOSHIN, D.A., red.; TOLOCHINSKAYA, B.M., bibliogr.red.

[Guide to technical reference books] Putevoditel' po tekhnicheskim spravochnikam. Pod obshchei red. M.A.Ansanova. Leningrad, Gos. publichnaya biblioteka im. M.E.Saltykova-Shchedrina, 1958. 334 p. (MIRA 12:8)

(Bibliography--Technology)

SKOCHINSKIY, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich, akademik; KOMAROV, Vladimir
Borisovich, prof.; GRISHAYENKO, M.I., otv.red.; SABITOV,
A., tekhn.red.; KOROVENKOVA, Z.A., tekhn.red.

[Mine ventilation] Rudnichnaia ventilatsiia. Izd.3. Moskva,
Ugletekhnizdat, 1959. 632 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Mine ventilation)

KOMAROV, V.B.

Research work in the Department of Mine Ventilation and Safety
Measures. Zap. LGI 38 no.1:3-7 1959 (MIRA 14:3)
(Mine ventilation—Research)

Leningrad Mining Institute named G.U. Plekhanov

S/035/62/000/003/025/053

A001/A101

AUTHOR: Komarov, V. B.

TITLE: An experience of constructing profiles in regions of kimberlite tubes using aerial photographs without a geodetic control network

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya i Geodeziya, no. 3, 1962, 13-14, abstract 3G114 (V sb. "Primeneniye aerometodov pri poiskakh korennykh mestorozhd. almazov", Moscow-Leningrad, AN SSSR, 1960, 66-84)

TEXT: The author considers a simplified graphical-analytical method of processing plan aerial photographs by means of special measuring grids, which takes into account the effect of elements of reciprocal orientation and makes possible their simple determination. He describes the theory of the method, practical ways of processing aerial photographs using readings of the statorscope and results of experimental works on constructing profiles on the basis of 1 : 7,000 aerial photographs along the route without a geodetic control network. The profiles obtained were compared with profiles plotted from topographic maps and using data of a 4-order leveling. The root-mean-square error in determining heights of points turned out to be 1.2 m. To process aerial photographs, a set

Card 1/2

S/035/62/000/003/025/053
A001/A101

An experience of constructing profile ...

of measuring grids is required constructed for inclination angles of photographs to the base ranging from 0 to 5° with intervals of each $10'$. The calculation of measuring grids, their construction and method of employing are described. The application of the method described will reduce field work for compiling structural maps of Yakutiya regions on scales 1 : 100,000 and even 1 : 50,000, and will enable one to construct them under conditions of office work. There are 5 references.

R. Vol'pe

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

MUSTEL', P.I.; DYAD'KIN, Yu.D.; BOKIY, B.V.; KELL', L.N.; KOMAROV, V.B.;
SEMEVSKIY, V.N.; BORISOV, D.F.; GOLOVIN, G.M.; USEVICH, I.V.;
DUBRAVA, T.S.; SHABLYGIN, A.I.; ZELTOLAREV, N.D.; GALAYEV, N.Z.;
SIGACHEV, A.Ye.; PANENKOV, Yu.I.; SENUK, D.P.; KOPYLOVA, Ye.V.

Pavel Ivanovich Gorodetskii; an obituary. Gor zhur. no.5:77 My '60.
(MIRA 14:3)

(Gorodetskii, Pavel Ivanovich, 1902-1950)

KOMAROV, V.B.; POMICHEV, V.I.

Unevenness of gas escape in mine sections. Zap. LGI 46 no.1:6-11
'62. (MIRA 16x6)

(Mine gases)

ASATUR, K.G., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KOMAROV, V.B., prof., doktor tekhn.
nauk; KUROCHKIN, N.N., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; SEVERIN, L.P., dotsent,
kand.tekhn.nauk

Temperature of air heating in mine heating units. Ugol' 38 no.3:56-57
Mr '63. (MIRA 18:3)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut im. G.V.Plekhanova.

KOMAROV, V.B., doktor tekhn.nauk; MEDVEDEV, N.I., kand.tekhn.nauk

Duration of ventilating development workings and stopes. Gor.zhur.
no.12:52-54 D '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Leningradskiy gornyy institut (for Komarov). 2. Permskiy
politeknicheskii institut (for Medvedev).

ABRAMOV, Fedor Alekseyevich; DOLINSKIY, Vitaliy Andreyevich;
IDEL'CHIK, Isaak Yevseyevich; KERSTEN, Igor' Oskarevich;
TSODIKOV, Veniamin Yakovlevich; KOMAROV, V.B., prof.,
doktor tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; ~~GRISHAYENKO~~, M.I., ved.red.

[Aerodynamic resistance in mine workings and subway tunnels]
Aerodinamicheskoe soprotivleniye gornyykh vyrabotok i tonnelei
metropolitena. [By] F.A.Abramov i dr. Moskva, Nedra, 1964.
185 p. (MIRA 18:1)

85887

9,2180 (3203, 1162)
24,7300 (1043, 1160)

S/048/60/024/011/023/036
B006/B060

AUTHORS: Komarov, V. D. and Fesenko, Ye. G.

TITLE: Study of the Effect of an Isomorphic Substitution of Ti Ions
Upon the Phase Transformation in BaTiO₃ ²¹

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR. Seriya fizicheskaya, 1960,
Vol. 24, No. 11, pp. 1391-1393

TEXT: This is the reproduction of a lecture delivered at the Third
Conference on Ferroelectricity which took place in Moscow from January
25 to 30, 1960. Several authors have already studied the effect of iron
upon the structure of BaTiO₃. In this connection, mention is made of
B. M. Vul and I. M. Gol'dman as well as the Fiziko-matematicheskii
nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pri RGU (Scientific Research Institute
of Physics and Mathematics of Rostov State University), where BaTiO₃ was
crystallized in iron crucibles and where a seignetteoelectric modification
was always found besides the nonseignetteoelectric one, and the hexagonal
phase was imagined to be stabilized by iron ions. This was confirmed by

Card 1/3

85887

Study of the Effect of an Isomorphic
Substitution of Ti Ions Upon the Phase
Transformation in BaTiO_3

S/048/60/024/011/023/036
B006/B060

later studies made on BaTiO_3 - BaFeO_3 systems, and the transition temperature from the hexagonal into the perovskite-type modification was established at 1460°C . The authors examined the effects of other elements of the iron group (Co, Ni) and other trivalent ions upon the BaTiO_3 structure. Polycrystalline specimens were prepared for this purpose and were submitted to X-ray and dielectric analyses. The BaTiO_3 specimens were prepared at 1280°C from an oxide mixture, sintered at 1430°C , and submitted to heat treatment at 1380°C . The following results were obtained:

- 1) Ni^{2+} content $> 2\text{mole}\%$ and Co^{2+} $> 8\text{mole}\%$ stabilized the hexagonal phase after the heat treatment at 1380°C . With increasing Ni- and Co content there occurred first a drop of the Curie temperature and of the ϵ maximum, and next, the seignettelectric properties vanished (transition to the hexagonal modification).
- 2) Cr^{3+} and Mn^{4+} ions had a similar effect, but no drop was observed as to the Curie point. A stabilization of the hexagonal modification was observed at concentrations of over $2\text{mole}\%$.
- 3) The effect of the radius of ions replacing Ti isomorphically was studied

Card 2/3

KOMAROV, V. D.

"The Nature of Snow-Cover Occurrence in a Locality, and the Formation of a Spring Flood," pp 37-42.
(Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, No 6 Nov/Dec 1947)

SO: U-3218, 3. Apr 1953

KOMAROV V. D.

"Formation of Thawed Run-off in Small Water-Collecting Headers", Trudy TsIP, No 9 (36),
1948 (20-21)

SO: U-3 39, 11 Mar 1953

KOMAROV, V. D.

Voprosy gidrologicheskikh prognozov (Problems in hydrological forecasting). Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1951. 92 p.

S6: Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Vol 6, No. 3, June 1953

KOMAROV, V. D.

231783

USSR/Meteorology - Thaw Water

Oct 52

"Some Peculiarities in Formation of Thaw Runoff on a Small Watershed," V. D. Komarov, Cand Tech Sci, Moscow, Gen Inst of Forecasting

"Meteorol i Gidrol" No 10, pp 15-21

States that study of motion of thaw water is important for estimation of spring floods. Author states that he pointed it out in 1939 ("Meteorol i Gidrol" No 10, 11, 1939) in studies of the Oka River. He notes that he also gave data on flow of thaw water in "Trudy Tsentralnogo Instituta

231783

Prognozov" [Transactions of Central Institute of Forecasting] No 9, 1948. Author states that his attempt to clarify the origin of this flow will facilitate the forecasting of floods.

231783

12-10-3035 V.D.

plains of the U.S.S.R., considering snow melt, runoff, formation of spring floods; Pt. I deals with snow cover and its characteristics for analysis and forecasting of spring floods; Pt. II, snow melt and methods of calculating it for a river basin; III, effect of soil conditions on snow melt; IV, effect of melt water on soil condition; V, water balance of river basins; VI, long range runoff forecasting for flood from water balance; VII, territorial runoff forecasting; VIII, forecasting peak runoff; IX, forecasting daily water discharge from snow melt data. Literature (Russian) is thoroughly reviewed and annotated. Albedo, radiation balance, water content of snow, effect of icicles, ice; diurnal and seasonal effects are considered from an empirical as well as a theoretical standpoint. Maps of snow cover and water discharge and illustrative charts are included along with computation tables and extensive data. U.S.S.R. M.V.

KOMAROV, V. D.

USSR/Physics of the Hydrosphere - Dynamics of Sea and Land Water, N-2

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur Fizika, No 12, 1956, 36278

Author: Komarov, V. D.

Institution: None

Title: Concerning the Calculation of Water Yield of the Melting Snow Cover

Original
Periodical: Tr. Tsentr. in-ta prognozov, 1956, No 44, 89-94

Abstract: Explanation of the physical side of this phenomenon. The equations derived for the water yield include the melting rate of the snow and its water-containing ability. With respect to the last factor, it is indicated that it has not been well studied, but apparently, it depends principally on the structure of the snow. Based on the critical analysis of many experimental data, a conclusion is drawn that the water-containing ability of the average-grain snow is usually 0.12-0.16 (92% of measurements) and in the case of large-grain snow it is 0.10-0.14 (85% of measurements).

Card 1/2

KOMAROV, V. D.
 AUTHOR: Komarov, V. D.

TITLE: Investigation of Water Permeability of Frozen Soil (Issledovaniye vodopronitsayemosti mervloy pochvy)

PERIODICAL: Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1957, No. 2, pp. 10-18 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Tests on water permeability of frozen soil were conducted from 1954-1955 in the Central Permafrost Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. under the scientific guidance of N. A. Tsytoich. Variations in permeability of various soils such as monoliths and sands are analyzed in verbal descriptions, graphs, formulas, and tables. Inter alia, experiments demonstrated: 1. Seepage of water into frozen soil is accompanied by a partial freezing of the former as indicated by presence of newly formed ice crystals and veins; this new formation decreased the initial permeability to zero, while a t^0 rise and cementation decrease of the soil was noted (Fig. 3). 2. Seepage into soil which had ceased soon after the advent of water on its surface recurred as soon as the soil began to thaw from the top. Such a pattern occurred even when soil humidity reached minimum moisture capacity prior to freezing.

Card 1/5

Investigation of Water Permeability of Frozen Soil

3. Underthawing soil which does not admit water leads to a renewal of water penetration when thickness of frozen layer is decreased to 8-10 cm. 4. After thawing, the podzolic soil used in the tests had a filtration coefficient of 20-30 mm/hr. 5. Mean t^0 of frozen soil can be assumed to be an index of the cold supply and of latent heat connected with phase transformations of connected water. Hence the t^0 of frozen soil is a main factor of its infiltrational capacity.

The author developed additional points: 1. Permeability of frozen soil with a given iciness and t^0 is heterogeneous for various soil types (e. g., chernozem, light and heavy podzolic soil, etc.). 2. Formation of a considerable ice rind on frozen soil owing to its store of cold and phase transformations of connected water should be considered. 3. Heightened seepage of water in a basin which is common at the beginning and end of the snow thawing period is related to the increased infiltrational ability of frozen soil in the period from the outset of thawing until the soil pores are ice-clogged.

In substantiation of his paper, Komarov cites: 1. A. K. Filippova and S. I. Kharchenko (16, 17) (State Hydrological Institute) who obtained a dependence of infiltrational ability upon degree of cementation of soil. Komarov objects to their findings on grounds of their "purely qualitative" nature. 2. Tsytovich, who (20, 21, 22) held that

Card 2/5

Investigation of Water Permeability of Frozen Soil

non-freezing water is in equilibrium with outer influences: t^0 , pressure, and concentration and composition of water-solvent salts. 3. L. N. Stepanov, who in 1951 derived a filtration coefficient equalling 3 mm/min based on a test of seepage into frozen sand; his results agreed well with Komarov's. 4. Ye. N. Tsikin, who in spring of 1954 studies frozen chestnut-brown soil and concluded that low t^0 of such soil can obstruct its saturation by melt water whenever the pores along which seepage moves are fine and when ice plugs blocking further penetration of water are formed. 5. Observational materials of the Valdai Scientific-Investigatory Hydrological Laboratory (VNIIGL) (7, 8) collected from 1950-51 which he considers most suitable for analyzing seepage pattern of melt water penetrating frozen soil during snow thawing; data of this laboratory confirm in essence the author's conclusions on this question. In 1950, for drainage area No. 3, the runoff coefficient in the first thawing days was c. 0.2, in the mid-period, c. 1.0, and c. 0.8 at the end. In contrast, an increased seepage of melt water at the inception of snow thawing occurred in 1951 (Abstractor's Comment: author does not so state, but presumably the increased seepage took place in same areas).

Card 3/5

Investigation of Water Permeability of Frozen Soil

Two tables in text present data 1) characterizing mechanical composition of test sands and 2) on soil qualities (porosity, maximum hygroscopic humidity, and minimum field moisture capacity) for five categories of depths down to 50 cm. arranged by 10 cm. intervals. Three text figures are graphs portraying: 1) intensity and amount of water seepage; variation in t^0 of frozen sand at different depths, 2) filtration coefficient of frozen sand as a function of its humidity (before freezing) and 3) results of tests made from 14-15 June 1954 giving intensity of seeped water, amount of water entering since the start of the test, pattern of soil t^0 at depths of 4, 11, and 16 cm, water and air t^0 , wherein soil was thawed from beneath at the end of the tests. One formula is presented on page 11, having the

form $K_M = 15e^{-0.295\alpha} - 0.022$, in which K_M is the filtration coefficient of frozen sand and α is the wetness of the sand, prior to freezing, in % of dry batch weight.

There are 25 references, of which 23 are Slavic, 1 English, and 1 Swedish.

Card 4/5

Investigation of Water Permeability of Frozen Soil

ASSOCIATION: Author was associated with the Central Permafrost Laboratory of the Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R. in connection with conducted tests.

PRESENTED BY:

SUBMITTED:

AVAILABLE:

Card 5/5

KOMAROV, V.D.

Water permeability of frozen sand. Mat. po lab. issl. mersl. grunt.
no.3:142-148 '57. (MIRA 10:11)
(Sand) (Permeability) (Frozen ground)

KOMAROV, V.D.

Theory and calculation (prognosis) of snow high water of small
lowland rivers. Trudy TSIP no. 50:3-39 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Stream measurements)

KOMAROV, V.D.

Laboratory investigation of water permeability of frozen grounds.
Trudy TSIP no. 54:3-42 '57. (MLRA 10:8)
(Frozen ground) (Soil absorption)

AUTHOR:

Komarov, V. D.

50-58-3-4/22

TITLE:

Regularities in the Distribution of Coefficients of
Snowmelt Flood Flow and of the Losses of Melted Snow
in the Time of Melting on the Territory of the European Part
of the USSR (Osnovnyye zakonomernosti raspredeleniya
koeffitsiyentov stoka snegovogo polovod'ya i poter' vod v
period tayaniya na Yevropeyskoy territorii SSSR)

PERIODICAL:

Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya, 1958, Nr 3, pp. 28-33 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Beginning from the year 1947 a number of investigations was published which represent the conditions of the formation of the spring efflux and which also contain the data on the coefficients of the spring efflux and the losses of melted snow in the time of melting in individual water reservoirs and regions of the European part of the Soviet Union. The paper by P. F. Idzon on the distribution of the coefficients of the spring efflux and the losses of melted water on the European territory of the Soviet Union was also published. But Idzon was forced to use very approximate charts of norms of the water supplies in the snow blanket and of the efflux

Card 1/3

Regularities in the Distribution of Coefficients of
Snowmelt Flood Flow and of the Losses of Melted
Snow in the Time of Melting on the Territory of the
European Part of the USSR

50-58-3-4/22

in the period of flowoff as basis for his calculations. The spring precipitations were very approximately calculated, too. The observation data collected at present on the efflux of the rivers in the period of floods and its factors permit completely to determine the regularity of the geographical distribution of the quantities of the losses of melted snow in the time of melting and of the quantities of efflux of the melting in the European part of the USSR. The solution of this problem is facilitated by the fact that during recent years the method for the calculation of the partial values of the water conservation of the water reservoirs in the period of floods was already considerably determined. Now it is also possible to subject to an analysis the already determined regularities of the variation coefficient of the spring efflux in this region. For the investigation of the loss distribution of melted snow in the flat land of the European part of the USSR the observation data for the time from 1936 to 1953 were treated according to a uniform method. These data referred to 95 water reservoirs mainly with a surface of from 3.000 to 12.000 km². Among this material were

Card 2/3

Regularities in the Distribution of Coefficients of 50-58-3-4/22
 Snowmelt Flood Flow and of the Losses of Melted Snow in
 the Time of Melting on the Territory of the European Part of
 the USSR

also the data on the efflux of the rivers in the time of floods, on the water supplies in the snow blanket at the beginning of the melt, on the ice crust on the surface of the ground, on the precipitations in the time of snow-melting etc. The data given in the article confirm that in the wood zone the losses of melted snow can be considerable and represent a water layer of a height of about 30 mm. This quantity completely corresponds to the chart (figure 1). The distribution of the multiannual average quantities of the efflux of the snow floods in the region is represented on another chart (figure 2). The course of the isocurves of the quantities of efflux is in connection with the distribution in the region with summary losses, as well as with the water supplies in the snow blanket plus the precipitations in the melting period in the time from 1936 to 1953. There are 2 figures and 22 references, all of which are Soviet.

Card 3/3

1. Snow--Melting 2. Inland waterways--Water supply 3. Water
 --Conservation 4. Hydrology--USSR

KOMAROV, V.D.

Problems in hydrological forecasting. Factors governing spring discharges
of rivers in the forest zone of the European part of the U.S.S.R.

Trudy TSIP no. 75:3-10 '58.
(Rivers)

(MIRA 11:11)

KOMAROV, V. D.: Doc Geogr Sci (diss) -- "The spring runoff of the plains rivers of the European portion of the USSR, the conditions of its formation, and methods of prognosis". Moscow, 1959. 24 pp (Main Admin of the Hydrometeorological Service of the Council of Ministers USSR, Central Inst of Weather Forecasting), 150 copies (VL, No 13, 1959, 101)

KOMAROV, Valentin Dmitriyevich; SUBBOTIN, A.I., otv.red.; SOROKINA,
M.I., red.; ZARKH, I.M., tekhn.red.

[Spring runoff of lowland rivers in the European part of the
U.S.S.R., conditions influencing its formation and methods
used in predicting it] Vesennii stok ravninnykh rek Evro-
peiskoi chasti SSSR, uslovia ego formirovaniia i metody
prognozov. Moskva, Gidrometeor.isd-vo (otd-nie), 1959.
294 p. (MIRA 12:8)

(Runoff)

APOLLOV, Boris Aleksandrovich; KALININ, Gennadiy Pavlovich; KOMAROV,
Valentin Dmitriyevich; SHATILINA, M.K., red.; VLADIMIROV, O.G.,
tekhn.red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn.red.

[Hydrological forecasts] Gidrologicheskie prognozy. Leningrad,
Gidrometeor.isd-vo, 1960. 406 p. (MIRA 13:11)
(Hydrology)

S/196/63/000/001/009/035
E193/E383

AUTHORS: Fesenko, Ye.G., Karamarov, O.P., Komarov, V.D. and Shpolyanskiy, Ya.A.

TITLE: A study of the effect of isomorphic displacement of Ti ions by Cr, Mn, Co or Ni ions on the phase-transformation in BaTiO_3

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Elektrotehnika i energetika, no. 1, 1963, 18, abstract 1 B58. (In collection: Segnetoelektriki (Ferroelectrics), Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovsk. un-t, 1961, 96-100)

TEXT: BaTiO_3 specimens, pure and with Cr, Mn, Co or Ni additions, were studied. The pure BaTiO_3 specimens were synthesized from BaCO_3 and TiO_2 (with 1 mole.% excess of the latter constituent) at a sintering temperature of 1553 °K (1280 °C). For the preparation of alloyed specimens, BaTiO_3 powder with Cr_2O_3 , MnO_2 , CoCO_3 , NiO or Ni_2O_3 additions was ball-milled for 4 h, compacted and sintered in a silit furnace. It was established that replacing the Ti ions in BaTiO_3 by Cr, Mn, Co or Ni increased the rate of recrystallization and reduced the sintering temperature and the

Card 1/2

A study of

S/196/63/000/001/009/035
E193/E383

temperature at which the perovskite modification changed to hexagonal. Comparison of the results of X-ray analysis, study of the temperature-dependence of ϵ in the 293-413 °K (20-140 °C) range (at 5×10^5 c.p.s.) and measurements of the piezomodulus of various specimens led to the conclusion that - depending on the temperature of the final sintering (1653 °K, i.e. 1380 °C, or 1703 °K, i.e. 1430 °C) - specimens with a low concentration of Ni and Co (and, probably, Cr and Mn) additions could have either perovskite or hexagonal structure with correspondingly high or low values of ϵ . The state and properties of specimens after repeated annealing depended on the temperature of the last treatment, which indicated that the transformation from perovskite to hexagonal modification was reversible. There are 2 figures and 3 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

L 10040-63

ASD/ESD-3/SSD-Pu-4/Pt-4--CG/IJP(C)/WH/JD
ACCESSION NR: AR3000359

S/C058/63/000/004/E051/E051

SOURCE: RZh. Fizika, Abs. 4E343

AUTHOR: Fesenko, Ye. G.; Kramarov, O. P.; Komarov, V. D.; Shpolyanskiy, Ya. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the effect of isomorphous substitution of Ti ions by Cr, Mn, Co, and Ni ions on phase transformations in BaTiO sub 3

CITED SOURCE: Sb. Segnetoelektriki. Rostov-na-Donu, Rostovsk, un-t, 1961, 96-100

TOPIC TAGS: Barium titanate, effect of isomorphous substitutions, dielectric properties, piezoelectric modulus

TRANSLATION: An X-ray structural investigation was made of Ba Ti O sub 3 with different additives, the dielectric constant Epsilon was measured by a resonant method, and the static piezo-modulus was measured. Replacement of the Ti ions with Ni and Co ions leads to a reduction in the transition temperature of the perovskite modification into a hexagon. With increasing Ni concentration, a decrease in the Curie temperature and in the maximum of Epsilon takes place, and

Card 1/2

L 10040-63
ACCESSION NR: AR3000359

at a concentration Ni greater than 2%, the ferroelectric properties disappear. The decrease in the Curie temperature is connected with a decrease of the spontaneous deformation of Ba Ti O sub 3 upon introduction of the Ni ions, while the decrease of Epsilon and the disappearance of the ferroelectric properties with appearance of non-ferroelectric hexagonal modification. The piezo-modulus of specimens with 0.15% nickel does not change, while at 0.5% it decreases to 220-250 absolute units, and at the same time there is a noticeable increase in the stability of the piezo-modulus with time. For specimens with Co, no hexagonal phase is observed up to 8% Co. The piezo-modulus d sub 3 sub 3 in specimens with 1.5-6% Co amounts to 350-450 absolute units and has high time stability. For specimens with Cr and Mn, a characteristic feature is a reduction in Epsilon without a change in the Curie temperature, this being connected with the formation of the hexagonal phase. When the content of Cr and Mn is greater than 2%, the hexagonal phase occupies more than 50% of the volume of the specimen, while the remaining volume contains the perovskite modification with a spontaneous deformation 0.01 which is characteristic of Ba Ti O sub 3. The piezo-modulus does not change upon introduction of Cr and Mn. L. Mirkin

DATE ACQ: 14May63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: PH

cs/ja
Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AR4042160

S/0196/64/000/005/B019/B019

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Elektrotehnika i energetika, Abs. 5B82

AUTHOR: Fesenko, Ye. G.; Prokopalo, O. I.; Komarov, V. D.; Shpolyanskiy, Ya. A.

TITLE: Investigation of the influence of modifiers with pentavalent cations on the properties of barium titanate

CITED SOURCE: Izv. Leningr. elektrotekhn. in-ta, vy*p. 51, 1963, 252-259

TOPIC TAGS: pentavalent cation, barium titanate, dielectric property, x ray diffraction analysis, crystal lattice

TRANSLATION: Dielectric properties were investigated of ceramic samples of BaTiO_3 with different concentrations of impurities of V_2O_5 (0.8; 1.6; 2.4 mole %), Sb_2O_3 (1; 2; 3; 5 mole %), Nb_2O_5 and Ta_2O_5 (0.5; 1.3; 5; 10 mole %): the dependence of ϵ on the intensity of a variable electric field (E up to 12 kv/cm), reversible

Card 1/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4042160

ϵ (E up to 10 kv/cm) at 50 cps, hysteresis loop, piezoelectric modulus d_{33} and dependence on temperature of ϵ from 20 to 160°C (for samples with impurities of V_2O_5 at 1 Mc and $E = 30$ v/cm, for samples with impurities of Sb_2O_5 at 1 kc and $E = 200$ v/cm. X-ray diffraction analysis of samples was also conducted. Alloyed impurities were introduced into preliminarily synthesized $BaTiO_3$ by means of 4 hour mixing in a ball mill and subsequent sintering at 1350-1450°C. Introduction of V_2O_5 does not change the character of the dependence of ϵ on temperature; however, ϵ at θ decreases and θ is displaced in the direction of low temperatures (by 3 to 4 degrees if the samples were burned at 1350°C, and up to 7 degrees if the samples were burned at 1425°C). Samples with lowered θ possess, accordingly, lowered tetragonality. With increase of concentration of V_2O_5 d_{33} decreases and P is increased. In $BaTiO_3$ with Sb_2O_5 impurities, ϵ depends on E ; ϵ at θ is sharply lowered, and the mean value of c/a decreases. The assumption is made that in these samples there takes place the mechanism of relaxation polarization. With the increase of concentration of Sb_2O_5 , d_{33} decreases (upon addition of 5 mole % Sb_2O_5 , d_{33} decreases from 45 to 60 cges). With the growth of f from 60 kc to 20 Mc, ϵ decreases, and $\tan \delta$ grows. In $BaTiO_3$ with Nb_2O_5 impurities, with the increase of concentration of impurities, ϵ at θ decreases almost by one order; however, the value of θ is not changed. Analogous results were also obtained for $BaTiO_3$ with

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AR4042160

Ta₂O₅ impurities. Decrease of ϵ in these samples (with impurities of Nb₂O₅ and Ta₂O₅) is explained by the structural distortions of the crystal lattice, and also partially by the presence of intercrystalline layers of ceramics. The assumption on the stabilization of ferroelectric modification of BaTiO₃ upon addition of S-valent cation impurities is confirmed by the fact that upon alloying them with BaTiO₃, formation of a nonferroelectric hexagonal phase is not observed. Five illustrations. Bibliography: 10 references. [Rostov-on-Don State University].

SUB CODE: IC, SS

ENCL: 00

Card 3/3

KAKHANOV, V.G.; KOMAROV, V.D.

Electric circuit for control by induction braking during the
testing of automobile units. Avt. prom. 30 no.11s16-17 N '64
(MIRA 18s2)

1. Moskovskiy avtozavod imeni Likhacheva.

BEFANI, Nenila Feofanovna; KALININ, Gennadiy Pavlovich; KOMAROV,
V.D., otv. red.; KOZHINA, Z.M., red.

[Exercises and methodological developments on hydrologic
forecasts] Uprazhneniia i metodicheskie razrabotki po digre-
logicheskim prognozam. Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1965.
438 p. (MIRA 18:5)

L 7848-66 EWP(s)/EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(f)/EPA(w)-2/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD/W
 ACC NR: AP5028115 SOURCE CODE: UR/0048/65/029/011/2038/2041
 AUTHOR: Komarov, V.D.; Prokopalo, O.I.; Fosenko, Ye.G.
 ORG: Rostov-on-the Don State University (Rostovskiy-na-Donu gosudarstvennyy universitet)
 TITLE: Classification of dopants for barium titanate Report, Fourth All-Union Conference on Ferro-electricity held at Rostov-on-the Don 12-16 September 1964
 SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Soriya fizicheskaya, v. 29, no. 11, 1965, 2038-2041
 TOPIC TAGS: ferroelectric material; barium titanate, dopant
 ABSTRACT: It is proposed that dopants for barium titanate be classified into the following four groups: A) those which monotonically shift the Curie point without reducing the dielectric constant or giving rise to appreciable relaxation polarization; B) those which at low concentrations do not considerably lower the Curie point and at large concentrations give rise to relaxation polarization processes; C) those which do not greatly shift the Curie point but reduce the dielectric constant at all temperatures owing to the formation of compounds that are not isomorphous with barium titanate; and D) those which considerably reduce the Curie temperature with an accompanying general reduction of the dielectric constant at higher concentrations owing to transformation of the barium titanate to the hexagonal (nonferroelectric) modification. Twenty-two dopants are assigned to these classes as shown in the table.
 Card 1/2